

## **RULE 83.9**

### **COURT PROCEEDINGS - RELEASE OF INFORMATION**

#### **(a) Duty of Court Personnel**

Court personnel, including the United States Marshal, Deputy United States Marshals, the Clerk of Court, deputy clerks, probation officers, assistant probation officers, bailiffs or court security officers, official court reporters, court staff interpreters, and employees or subcontractors retained by the court-appointed official reporters, judges' secretaries and law clerks and student assistants, and other employees, are prohibited from publicly or privately disclosing, without authorization by the Court, any information related to pending grand jury proceedings or non-public information related to any case, civil or criminal, or to mediation processes, without the Court's express authorization. Divulging information concerning *in camera* hearings or conferences is also prohibited.

#### **(b) Duty of Attorneys**

Attorneys appearing before this Court are to refrain from engaging in, or authorizing, the use or release of information related to pending or imminent criminal or civil litigation, or to mediation processes, if there is a reasonable likelihood that such use or release of information may interfere with the fairness of the proceedings or otherwise hamper the fair administration of justice.

In addition to the above, attorneys representing the United States in criminal prosecutions shall refrain from making or authorizing public or private extrajudicial statements with respect to grand jury proceedings, or any criminal matter under investigation, unless the statement refers to information that is already a matter of public record or it becomes necessary to inform the public in order to obtain assistance in the apprehension of a suspect, warn the public of any dangers, or to aid the investigation.

**(c) Special Orders in Widely Publicized and Sensational Cases**

In a widely publicized case or sensational case, the Court, *sua sponte* or on motion of either party, may issue a special order governing matters such as extrajudicial statements by parties and witnesses likely to interfere with the conduct of a fair trial by an impartial jury, the seating and conduct in the courtroom of spectators and news media representatives, the management and sequestration of jurors and witnesses, and any other matter which the Court deems appropriate.

**(d) Specific Instances**

Nothing in these rules is intended to preclude the formulation or application of more restrictive rules concerning the use or release of information concerning juvenile or other offenders or as to any other matter which the Court deems appropriate, to interfere with the function of legislative, administrative or investigative bodies, or to hamper an attorney's ability to effectively and ethically represent parties to criminal matters within the bounds of the law or reply to public charges or accusations of misconduct made against him/her.